



EXAM

ENGLISH
IN

NIGHT



إعدادي

الإمتحان في جيبك

ليلة الإمتحان

Important Vocabulary

achieve	يحقّق	eye contact	الاتّصال بالعين	pottery	صناعة الفخار
addicted	مدمّن	facial expressions	تعبيرات الوجه	pour	يصب
advantages	مميزات	field	حقل / ملعب / مجال	pretty	جميل
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	filter	فلتر / مرشح / مصفاة	price	سعر / ثمن
allergic	لديه حساسية	fishing	الصيد	protein	بروتين
alone	منفرد / بمفرده	fit	يناسب / يلائم	radio reporter	مراسل الإذاعة
app	تطبيق	flashcards	بطاقات تعلم	reason	سبب
athletics team	فريق ألعاب القوى	forest	غابة	recipe	وصفة طهي
balanced	متوازن	fresh	طازج / نقي / عذب	relaxed	مسترخي
beat	يضرب / يخفق	fry	يقلى	remote control	جهاز التحكم عن بعد
blind	كفيف	full	شبعان	repair	يصلح
body language	لغة الجسد	furniture	أثاث	request	يطلب / يطلب
borrow	يستعير	gloves	جوانتي	rock climbing	تسلق الصخور
broken	مكسور	green system	نظام مناسب للبيئة	salty	مالح
bungee jumping	القفز بالحبال	headphones	سماعات رأس	sandboarding	التزحلق على الرمال
businesses	أعمال تجارية	helicopter	هليكوبتر	scary	مخيف
cartoon	كارتون / رسوم كاريكاتورية	hide	يختبئ	scenery	مشهد / منظر طبيعي
casual	كاجوال / غير رسمي	horrible	كراه / فظيع / رهيب	screen	شاشة
century	قرن	hot-air ballooning	ركوب منطاد الهواء الساخن	script	سيناريو
changing room	غرفة تغيير الملابس	hug	يحضن	sculpture	تمثال منحوت
climate	مناخ	identity	هوية	sense	حاسة
comfortable	مريح	illness	مرض	smart	أنيق / ذكي
communicate	يتواصل	industry	الصناعة	smell	يشم
community	مجتمع	install	يثبت / يركب	snack	وجبة خفيفة
conclusion	خاتمة	instructions	أوامر / تعليمات	snorkel	يغطس بانبوب التنفس
connected	متصل	international	دولي	social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
conservation	حماية / حفاظ	invention	إختراع	solar panels	ألواح الطاقة الشمسية
context	سياق الكلام	invite	يدعو	spicy	متيل
cool	رائع	juicy	كثير العصارة	spinach	سبانخ
costumes	أزياء	laboratory	معمل	STEM schools	مدارس المتفوقين
crop	محصول	learner	متعلم	study plan	خطة دراسية
customer	زبون	lever	رافعة / مقبض	suitable	مناسب / ملائم
dairy products	منتجات ألبان	loose	واسع / فضفاض	suitcase	حقيرة سفر
deaf	أصم / أطرش	luxury	فاخر / ترف / رفاهية	summer course	دورة صيفية
delivery	خدمة التوصيل	manage	يدير	sweet potato	بطاطا
dialect	لهجة / لغة محلية	material	مادة خام	teenager	مراهق
diet	نظام غذائي	melt	ينصهر	theme park	مدينة ملاهي
disabled	معاق	multilingual	متعدد اللغات	timetable	جدول مواعيد
disappointed	محبط / يائس	musical instruments	آلات موسيقية	traditional	تقليدي
diving	القوص	occasion	مناسبة	translate	يترجم
drone	طيارة بدون طيار	order	طلب / يطلب	try	يجرب / يقيس / يحاول
electricity	كهرباء	organised	منظم	university	جامعة
energy	نشاط / طاقة	oven	فرن	unusual	غير عادي
environment-friendly	صديق للبيئة	pass	يجتاز / ينجح	upset	مزعج / متضايق / يزعج
equipment	معدات	pepper	فلفل	volunteer	متطوع
escape	يهرب	perfectly	تماماً / بشكل ممتاز	wildlife	الحياة البرية
expert	خبير	perhaps	ربما	wind turbines	توربينات الرياح
explore	يستكشف	pick	يقطف	worried	قلق

GIANTS Language

The future with "Will"

المستقبل باستخدام

will

مصدر

won't

مصدر

نستخدم Will للتنبؤ بأحداث مستقبلية لكن بدون دليل.

- * I think it **will** rain tomorrow.
- * These headphones **won't** help people to speak other languages.

يتم تكوين السؤال بـ (هل) كما يلي:

Will

فاعل

مصدر

تكملة?

- * **Will** this car be useful for me?
Yes, it **will**. No, it **won't**.

عند السؤال بـ (أداة استفهام):

أداة استفهام

will / won't

فاعل

مصدر

تكملة?

- * When **will** your friend **do** his homework?
استخدامات (Will):
1. الوعد والتهديد والعرض والطلب.

- * I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.
- * I **will** tell your parents if you come late.

2. الحقائق المستقبلية والقرارات السريعة.

- * My father **will** be fifty tomorrow.
- * I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.

غالباً ما نستخدم will مع كلمات مثل:

sure / think / expect / hope / promise / predict / perhaps

- * I **expect** we **will** win the final match.
- * I **hope** my brother **will** be a doctor.

The first conditional

الحالة الشرطية الأولى

تتكون الحالة الشرطية الأولى من:

If

مضارع

will /

مصدر

نستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن أشياء متوقعة حدوثها في المستقبل.

- * If he **gets** up early, he **will catch** the bus.
لاحظ أنه يمكننا استخدام can, may بدلاً من will.
- * Nabil **may** come with us **if** he **wants** to enjoy.
لاحظ أنه يمكننا استخدام When بدلاً من if.
- * When you **arrive**, uncle Sami **will wait** for you.

عند تكوين سؤال هل نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

Will

فاعل

مصدر

if

مضارع بسيط

- * **Will** you **drive** me to school if I'm late?
- * **Will** Noha **be** happy if her father **comes** home early?
عند السؤال بأداة استفهام يكون شكل السؤال كالتالي:

أداة استفهام

will

فاعل

مصدر

if

مضارع ?

- * What **will** the teacher **say** if I **don't understand** the lesson?

If / When + should / shouldn't for advice

النصيحة

If

فاعل

مضارع بسيط

Should (n't)

مصدر

- * If you **want** to succeed, you **should study** hard.
- * If Ali **wants** to make his mum happy, he **should help** her.

Countable nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

الأسماء المعدودة هي الأسماء التي لها مفرد ولها جمع.

عند المفرد تسبق بـ (a / an)

تستخدم (a / an) قبل الاسم الذي يعد (مفرد) مثل a

book / an apple

تستخدم أيضاً قبل الصفة التي تتبع باسم موصوف a clever boy

عند الجمع تنتهي بـ (s) مثل: egg / eggs

إذا انتهى الاسم بأحد الحروف الآتية (s / ss / sh / ch / o / x / z)

يضاف إليه (es) عند الجمع. watch = watches

- * I like **nuts**.
- * I need **a drink**.

Uncountable nouns

الأسماء غير المعدودة

الأسماء غير المعدودة (الكميات) هي التي لا تسبق بأدوات نكرة (a / an) وليس لها جمع وتكون مفردة دائماً أي تعامل معاملة المفرد مثل:

water, oil, oxygen, brick, bread, paper, rice, sand,

- * The **news** is good.
- * I like **cheese**.

بعض

Some

نستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد وتأتي في الإثبات والعرض والطلب.

- * I drank **some** water.
- * Would you like **some** tea?

أي

Any

تأتي في النفي والسؤال وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد.

- * There isn't **any** rice here.

كثير x قليل

Many x Few

نستخدم **many** بمعنى كثير و **few** بمعنى قليل مع الأسماء التي تعد (الأعداد)

- * There are **many** boys here.
- * There are **few** boys in the classroom.

Much x Little كثير x قليل

نستخدم **much** بمعنى كثير و **little** بمعنى قليل مع الأسماء التي لا تعد (الكميات).

- * We spent too **much** money.
- * He spoke **little** English.

a lot of كثير من

نستخدم **a lot of** و **lots of** بمعنى كثير من مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد.

- * English people drink **a lot of** tea.
- * There is **a lot of** traffic in the morning.

too / enough جداً / كاف

Too + صفة / جداً / enough + صفة / كاف / enough + اسم

- * It's **too** noisy.
- * It's quiet **enough**.
- * I don't do **enough** exercise.

too many عدد أكثر من اللازم

تستخدم عندما يكون العدد أكثر من اللازم (زائد عن الحد)

- * There are **too many** boys here.
- * I eat **too many** cakes.

too much كمية أكثر من اللازم

تستخدم عندما تكون الكمية أكثر من اللازم (زائدة عن الحد)

- * There is **too much** milk.
- * My sister eats **too much** chocolate.

Imperative فعل الأمر

نستخدم الفعل في الأمر لإعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات كما نستخدمه أيضاً في النصيحة والأمر نوعان:

أمر (مثبت): وهو أن تأمر أحد بفعل شيء ما، بمعنى (افعل)
يأتي فعل الأمر في أول الجملة بدون أي إضافة (مصدر)

- * **Add** a little salt to the eggs and milk.
- * **Chop** all the vegetables into small squares.

يمكن أن يسبق فعل الأمر اسم الشخص المخاطب مثل:

- * Dina, **help** yourself.
- * ويمكن أيضاً أن نبدأ الجملة بكلمة **please** قبل الأمر مثل:
- * Please, **open** the door.

أمر سلبي (منفي): وهو أن تأمر أحد بعدم فعل شيء ما، بمعنى (لا تفعل) ويتكون من:

Don't / Never + مصدر + تكلمة

- * **Don't** sleep late.
- * **Never** shout at your parents.

Can & Can't يستطيع ولا يستطيع

نستخدم **can** بمعنى يستطيع و **can't** بمعنى لا يستطيع وتعبّر عن القدرة على فعل شيء أو أن شيء مسموح به في الحاضر ونستخدم **can't** بمعنى لا يستطيع وتعبّر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شيء أو أن شيء غير مسموح به في الحاضر.

- * I **can** come to the park this afternoon.
- * I **cannot** (**can't**) stay after four o'clock.

am / is / are able to قادر على

نستخدم **able to** بمعنى قادر على و تعبّر عن القدرة على فعل شيء ولابد أن يسبقها فعل يكون.

- * I **am able to** run fast.
- * He is **able to** drive a car.
- * They **aren't able to** write scripts.

يتم تكوين السؤال بـ (هل) كما يلي:

Is / Are

فاعل

able to

مصدر؟

- * **Are** you **able to** help with music?
- * **Is** Nabil **able to** act or write scripts?

عند السؤال بـ (أداة استفهام):

is / are

فاعل

able to

مصدر؟

- * What **are** you **able to** do?
- * What **is** Huda **able to** do?

know how to يعرف كيف

فاعل مفرد

knows how to

مصدر

فاعل جمع

know how to

مصدر

- * Mariam and I **know how to** sew costumes.
- * He **knows how to** paint.
- * We **don't know how to** do make-up.
- * The baby **doesn't know how to** eat.

* يتم تكوين السؤال بـ (هل) كما يلي:

Do / Does

فاعل

know how to

مصدر؟

- * **Do** you **know how to** be a good player?
- * **Does** Noha **know how to** sew costumes?

Adjective order ترتيب الصفات

1 Description الوصف	2 Size الحجم	3 Shape الشكل	4 Age العمر	5 Colour اللون	6 Material المادة	7 type النوع
pretty exciting famous fun enjoyable expensive luxury cool striped colourful	large medium small big long loose	round fat thin slim short tall long loose	historical modern ancient new old young	red white blue green pink black striped colourful	leather metal brick paper plastic wood cotton	traditional electric classical luxury cool

- * Rich Egyptians wore **beautiful**, gold necklaces.
- * **She** likes **loose**, white, **linen** clothes.
- * The Pyramids are **amazing** large **historical** buildings in the desert.

ملاحظات على بعض الأمثلة الواردة بالكتاب المدرسي:

1) الصفات: **long / loose / tall / short** يمكن استخدامها لوصف (الحجم / الشكل).

- * It's a **long**, **loose**, cotton galabeya.
- * It's a **loose**, **long** dress.

- (2) **striped / colourful** يمكن استخدامها ك (لون) في حالة غياب اللون ويمكن استخدامها ك (وصف) في حالة وجود اللون.
- * It's a long, **striped**, plastic snake.
 - * It's a **striped**, pink, cotton scarf.
 - * It's a **colourful**, cotton scarf.
- (3) **traditional / electric** من الصفات التي تعبر عن النوع.
- * Mr and Mrs Osman live in a big, old, **traditional** flat.
 - * Hoda's father has bought a new, red, **electric** car.
- (4) **cool** الصفة: يمكن استخدامها ك (وصف) بمعنى رائع ويمكن استخدامها ك (نوع) بمعنى (مرطب للجسم).
- * I'm selling a **cool**, old, wooden chest of drawers.
 - * loose, **cool** clothes.
- (5) **luxury** الصفة: يمكن استخدامها ك (وصف) أو (نوع).
- * **luxury**, Egyptian, cotton clothes.
 - * expensive, **luxury** clothes.

Demonstratives

أسماء الإشارة

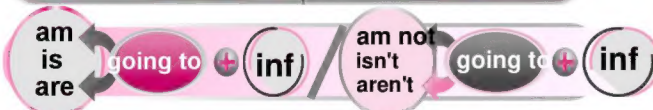
- نستخدم **this** بمعنى هذا أو هذه مع المفرد القريب.
- نستخدم **that** بمعنى ذلك أو تلك مع المفرد البعيد.
- * **This** shirt is from a little shop in Cairo.
 - * **That** beautiful dress is mine.
- نستخدم **these** بمعنى هؤلاء مع الجمع القريب.
- نستخدم **those** بمعنى أولئك مع الجمع البعيد.
- * **These** people are happy.
 - * **Those** skirts are my sister's.

One / Ones

- نستخدم **one** إذا أردنا عدم تكرار اسم مفرد يعد في الجملة.
- نستخدم **ones** إذا أردنا عدم تكرار اسم جمع يعد في الجملة.
- * That beautiful dress is the **one** my grandmother made me.
 - * Does anyone have a copy of the book?
Yes, I have **one**.
 - * Were we the last **ones** to arrive?
 - * These trainers are much better than the **ones** I had before.

going to

المستقبل بـ



- نستخدم **going to** للتعبير عن تنبؤ قائم على دليل.
- * There are a lot of **clouds** in the sky. It's **going to** rain.
 - * Hassan's **playing** really **well**. He's **going to** win the game!
- لاحظ أن: المهارات الشخصية والصفات ليست دليل.
- * Hamdi is very **fast**. I think he **will** be in the Olympic Games one day!
- نستخدم **going to** للتعبير عن الخطط والنوايا المستقبلية:
- * I'm **going to** help my father.
 - * He **isn't going to** throw away his old phone.

- * We're **going to** stay with relatives this weekend. We have **decided** this already.
- * I'm **not going to** go to school today because it's the weekend.

يتم تكوين السؤال بـ (هل) كما يلي:

Am / Is / Are + فاعل + going to + مصدر؟

- * **Are you going to** help your friends?
- * **Is Nabil going to** travel to Alex?

أداة استفهام + am / is / are + فاعل + going to + مصدر؟

- * What **are you going to** do?
- * How **is she going to** help the environment?

غالباً ما نستخدم **going to** مع كلمات مثل:

intend / intention / planned / decided / decision

- * I am **going to** leave now. That's my **decision**.
- * Magdy **intends** to study hard. He's **going to** study every day.

present continuous tense

المضارع المستمر



نستخدم **المضارع المستمر** للتعبير عن حدث يتم الآن.

- * John is in his room. He's **doing** his homework.
 - * You're **running** too fast.
 - * I'm **not listening** to music, I'm playing a computer game.
- نستخدم **المضارع المستمر** للتعبير عن الخطط والترتيبات المستقبلية (ليس مجرد نية) و غالباً ما نذكر الوقت أو التاريخ في الجملة.
- * We're **catching** our train at 12.30.
 - * He's **flying** to France next month.

يتم تكوين السؤال بـ (هل) كما يلي:

Is / Are + فاعل + verb + ing?

- * **Are you travelling to** Luxor tomorrow?
- * **Is Nabil visiting his aunt** next Friday?

عند السؤال بـ (أداة استفهام):

أداة استفهام + is / are + فاعل + verb + ing?

- * When **are you going to** the party?
 - * What **are we having** next lesson?
- غالباً ما نستخدم **المضارع المستمر** للتعبير عن الترتيبات و الخطط المستقبلية مع كلمات مثل:

prepared / arranged / everything is okay / booked the tickets

- * I'm **doing** a test next Monday.
- * Our class **is visiting** a museum tomorrow. We have got the **tickets**.

كيف تجهيز على سؤال المحادثة

سؤال المحادثة (السؤال الثاني فى ورقة الإمتحان) يعتمد على فكرة تكوين السؤال والإجابة عليه
و هناك نوعان من الأسئلة :-

① سؤال يبدأ بأداة إستفهام وهنا الإجابة تكون على أداة الاستفهام ويكون كالآتى:

فعل أساسى + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام
أدوات الاستفهام مثل:

- Where ▶▶ للسؤال عن المكان
- When ▶▶ للسؤال عن الوقت والزمان
- How long ▶▶ للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية
- How often ▶▶ للسؤال عن عدد المرات
- Why ▶▶ للسؤال عن السبب
- How much ▶▶ للسؤال عن السعر والكمية
- How many ▶▶ للسؤال عن العدد
- What / Which ▶▶ ما - ماذا رأى

والأفعال المساعدة تنقسم إلى :-

- ① Verb to (be) ▶▶ am/is/are/was/were
- ② Verb to (do) ▶▶ do/does/did
- ③ Verb to (have) ▶▶ have/has/had
- ④ Modal verbs
▶▶ (can/could/will/should/must)

والفاعل من الممكن أن يكون اسم أو ضمير فاعل
و ضمائر الفاعل هي :-

I - we - you - they - he - she - it

والفعل الأساسى من الممكن أن يكون مصدر أو
تصريف ثالث أو V + ing حسب الفعل المساعد.

- ① Where do you live? I live in Cairo.
- ② How long will you stay here?
- ③ I will stay for 3 weeks.
- ④ When did they arrive?
- ⑤ They arrived at 3 o'clock.
- ⑥ What are you doing? I am reading.

② السؤال الذى يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون الإجابة عليه بـ Yes or No

- ⑦ Have you visited Aswan? - Yes, I have.
- ⑧ Did you watch TV? - No, I didn't.

③ يوجد سؤال يُسمى سؤال التخيير ويبدأ بفعل مساعد وبه كلمة (or) ولكن لا تكون الإجابة عليه بـ (yes, / No,) ولكن نختار كالآتى :-

- ⑨ Do you like football or tennis?
- ⑩ I like football.

⑩ Clerk: Do you want it single or return?
Ali: single, please.

ملاحظات هامة:

- 1- إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد بالجملة نتبع الآتى :
إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع وبه (s) نستخدم does
و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.
- ⑪ He plays football ⇒ What does he play?
إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم do
- ⑫ I go to school by bus
⇒ How do you go to school ?
- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم did و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.
- ⑬ They watched the film yesterday.
⇒ When did they watch the film?
- ⑭ He went to the zoo ⇒ Where did he go?
- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ no وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسأل عن شئ آخر غير الموجود بالجملة:
- ⑮ No, it is my first visit to Egypt.
⇒ Is it your second visit to Egypt?
- بعض الأسئلة يمكن أن نجيب عنها بمعلومة و ليس بـ Yes أو No فقط :

- ⑯ Can I help you?
⇒ Yes, I want ⇒ I would like
- ⇒ Can I have.....? ⇒ May I have...?
- السؤال المذيل (أليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:
- ⑰ You know him, don't you?
- هناك أسئلة مختصرة فى المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال:

And you?	Where to?	Where from?
What else?	What about you?	Why not?

Examples

- Computer studies is my favourite subject.
▶ What is your favourite subject?
- I was born on August 1st, 2002.
▶ When Were you born ?
- We have nine lessons a day.
▶ How many lessons have you got a day?
- My mother wakes me up early.
▶ When does your mother wake you up?
- Yes, he likes flowers very much.
▶ Does he like flowers?
- Yes, he is a good friend.
▶ Is he a good friend?
- My first name is Anas.
▶ What's your first name?
- I like English.
▶ What subject do you like?
- I'm from Egypt.
▶ Where are you from?

LISTENING

سؤال الإستماع هو السؤال الأول في ورقة الإمتحان لذا يجب عليك قراءة الأسئلة والاختيارات ومحاولة معرفة معنى كل سؤال ثم التركيز عند الإستماع حتى تتمكن من التوصل للإجابة الصحيحة.

نصوص الاستماع الواردة بكتاب التدريبات

- 1 Amira : Hi, Injy. Do you know how to cook?
Injy : Yes, I can cook a few things. What do you want to make?
Amira : Shall we make a cake for Hala? It's her birthday tomorrow.
Injy : Good idea! She likes healthy food, so if we want to make her something healthy, we should make a carrot cake.
Amira : Okay. We will need a recipe. Here's one on my phone.
Injy : What do we need?
Amira: We need some flour, a lot of carrots, a little sugar and some eggs.
Injy : Good. I think we have all of those. What shall I do, Amira?
Amira : Perhaps you could mix the flour and sugar in a bowl, Injy. I'll cut the carrots.
Injy : Okay. How old will Hala be?
Amira : She is fourteen tomorrow.
Injy : If she is fourteen, we should put fourteen nuts on the cake when it's cooked. She likes nuts.
Amira : That's a good idea!

- 1 What does Injy know how to cook?
a a few things b many things c only cakes
2 Why do they decide to make a carrot cake?
a Hala only eats vegetables.
b Hala likes healthy food.
c They find a recipe for it.
3 What will Amira do to make the cake?
a mix the flour and sugar b add some eggs
c cut the carrots
4 How many nuts should they put on the cake?
a four b fourteen c ten
2 Wadi Rum is a large area of desert in the south of Jordan. It's a very beautiful place with mountains, desert plants and wildlife. Unfortunately, Wadi Rum has some environmental problems. When tourists go trekking in the desert, they often leave rubbish.
1 Where is Wadi Rum?
a In America b In Jordan c In Cairo d In Sudan
2 Are there environmental problems in Wadi Rum?
a No b Not at all c Never d Unfortunately
3 What are there in Wadi Rum?
a Solar panels b Wind turbines
c Desert plants d Desert gardens

- 4 What do tourists do?

- a go kayaking b go swimming
c leave money d leave rubbish

1 In Ancient Egypt, men and women wore similar clothes. They both wore loose, white, linen cloths with a belt. Most of the time, Ancient Egyptians did not wear shoes but people sometimes wore expensive leather sandals.

- 1 Ancient Egyptians wore expensive..... sandals.
a leather b metal c linen d gold
2 They both wore loose, white, linen clothes with a
a shirt b bag c belt d skirt
3 Most of the time, Ancient Egyptians did not wear
a necklaces b shoes c trainers d scarfs
4 In Ancient Egypt, men and women wore clothes.
a light b heavy c similar d different

4 Drones can fly, but they don't need a person to fly them. We use remote control. This means we can control drones from the ground. In the future, drones are going to help solve some environmental problems.

- 1 Where can we control drones?
a From the airport b From the ground
c From the lake d From the sun
2 Drones can, but they don't need a person to fly them.
a speak b run c dance d fly
3 are going to help solve some environmental problems.
a Drones b Trains c Cars d Bikes
4 What can we use to control drones?
a laptop b TV c remote control d mobile

1 Rojak is a fruit snack you can buy in the street in Malaysia and people also make it at home. Rojak is very sweet and juicy. People use different spices in different parts of the country, but it's always delicious.

- 1 What does Rojak contain?
a butter b fruit c oil d vegetables
2 How is Rojak snack?
a thirsty b spicy c salty d juicy
3 Where can you buy Rojak?
a In the street b At school
c At the shop d At the bank
4 Where is Rojak a popular snack?
a In France b In Egypt
c In Malaysia d In Italy

DIALOGUE

يجب عليك أن تقرأ الحادثة كاملة لتتمكن من فهم موضوع الحادثة وبعد ذلك ركز فيما تجيب عليه هل هو سؤال أم إجابة ويجب أيضا أن تركز على معنى أداة الإستفهام في بداية السؤال لتعرف ما المطلوب أما إذا كان سؤال بفعل مساعد "هل" تكون الإجابة عليه غالبا بـ Yes or No

Complete the following dialogue : PT

- 1 **Baher** Fares, I was wondering if you would like to come to my house today to work on our school project.
Fares Great. What ①?
Baher Around 7. We could research some information together.
Fares ②?
Baher I think it's better if we use the computer. Books won't give us all the information we need.
Fares That's true. It's a ③ to look at different websites.
Baher Would you bring some paper?
Fares Why do you want them? We are going to do online research!
Baher ④
Fares ⑤ We need to take notes on important information.

- 2 **Ola** Can you show me how to make an omelette, mum?
Mum ① That's easy.
Ola ②?
Mum First, we beat two eggs in a bowl with little milk.
Ola OK. ③?
Mum Next, add a little salt to the eggs and milk.
Ola ④ What's the next step?
Mum Heat some butter in a frying pan and pour the eggs to cook them in the butter.
Ola Ok. Is the omelette ready now?
Mum ⑤

- 3 **Gamal** I visited the Textile Museum in Cairo on holiday.
Hany Really! ①?
Gamal It has lots of clothes from different times in history.
Hany Were there clothes from Ancient Egypt?
Gamal ②
Hany What do you think of the statues?
Gamal ③
Hany ④?

Gamal My favourite thing was the Islamic area where you can see different kinds of calligraphy.

Hany ⑤

- 4 **Rahma** Hi, Nada.
Nada ①
Rahma I was wondering if you were busy tonight.
Nada ②
Rahma Why?
Rahma ③?
Nada Yes, that sounds cool! Shall I bring anything?
Rahma Yes, could you bring your guitar and we can play some songs, too?
Nada Good idea!
Rahma ④?
Rahma About 8 pm. See you then!
Nada ⑤

- 5 **Azza** What are you reading?
Adel ①
Azza Could you tell me some information about the Ancient Egyptians?
Adel In Ancient Egypt, men and women wore similar clothes.
Azza ②?
Adel They both wore loose, white, linen clothes with a belt.
Azza What other things did they wear in Ancient Egypt?
Adel ③
Azza ④?
Adel Children did not usually wear many clothes until they were about six years old.
Azza Thank you very much.
Adel ⑤

- 6 **Shopkeeper** Can I help you?
Customer ①
Shopkeeper The T-shirts are over there.
Customer Thank you.
Shopkeeper ②?
Customer No, it's too small. ③?
Shopkeeper Yes, here you are.
Customer That's great. How much is it?
Shopkeeper ④
Customer ⑤

- 7 **Maha** What a nice dress you are wearing!
Dina ①?
Maha ②?
Dina I bought it two weeks ago.
Maha ③?
Dina Five hundred pounds.

COMPREHENSION

قطعة الفهم من الأسئلة المهمة في الإمتحان وتأتي من خارج الكتاب المدرسي ويمكنك الحصول على 6 درجات بسهولة . فقط عليك التركيز وقراءة الأسئلة أولاً لتعرف ما المطلوب ثم قراءة القطعة أكثر من مرة ومعرفة معنى أداة الإستفهام وما المطلوب من السؤال تحديداً حتى لا تخطئ.

1 When we taste food, our mouths tell us if the food is sweet, salty or spicy. But why do some people like some types of food and not others? There are many reasons. For example, some people don't like a type of food because they remember being ill after they ate it. However, it is believed that you can change what you like. We often don't like unusual food because our brain doesn't understand it. So if you want to start liking food that is healthy, such as green vegetables, you should eat it more often. Then your brain will recognise it. You can also train your brain not to like something. For example, many people who stopped putting sugar on things found, after a time, that they didn't like sweet things. So if you like sweets and don't like vegetables, you should train your brain to eat more healthily!

- 1** Why do people often not like unusual food?
a ate it before and liked it
b ate it and didn't like it.
c didn't try it before.
d some people told them that it wasn't tasty.
- 2** Why do you think people trained their brains not to like sugar?
a know because you have seen it before
b photograph c learn about d like
- 3** Some people don't eat certain food because they.....
a eat healthy foods instead.
b stop eating this type of food.
c eat this type of food often. d a and b
- 4** What do you think the word recognize means?
a know because you have seen it before
b photograph c learn about d like
- 5** If you want to stop liking unhealthy food,.....
a eat healthy foods instead.
b stop eating this type of food.
c eat this type of food often. d a and b

2 Learning has been the subject of much interest over many years. Although if we look around us we try to learn new things every day. As we try to learn many things in a certain time so we find learning seems too hard. If you are really interested in what you are learning, you will learn better. Ways of learning differ from country to another and from person to another.

Maha Where did you try it on?
Dina ④
Maha I'd like to buy one. Can you come with me?
Dina ⑤

8 Hala Where are you going to spend your holiday?
Nora ①
Hala ② ?
Nora I'm going to stay in my uncle's flat.
Hala ③ ?
Nora I'm going to travel by train.
Hala Do you like the sea?
Nora ④
Hala What are you going to eat there?
Nora ⑤

9 Salah Guess where I am?
Amir I don't know. ① ?
Salah Now, I'm walking in the desert in the Nabq Nature Resrve.
Amir I know it. ② ?
Salah Yesterday, we visited the mountains.
Amir What was the weather like?
Salah ③
Amir What did you do before yesterday?
Salah ④
Amir The coral reefs! ⑤

10 Noha What's the best way to remember English grammar, Dareen?
Dareen ①
Noha ② ?
Dareen After making up a song, we should sing the song quietly to ourselves.
Noha ③ ?
Dareen Yes, it is an easy way to remember irregular verbs.
Noha I think that you learn best by listening.
Dareen You are right. ④ ?
Noha I learn best by seeing things.
Dareen ⑤

11
Ayman What's your name?
Mario ①
Ayman ② ?
Mario I am fourteen years old.
Ayman ③ ?
Mario I'm from Italy.
Ayman What's your address?
Mario ④
Ayman ⑤
Mario Thank you very much.

So the most important point here is the types of learners. Some learners prefer to learn through images and pictures. Others prefer to learn through listening. The last team learns by doing actions. If people are intelligent in different ways, they will learn things in different ways. It's very important for every learner to know what is the suitable way for him.

- 1 How long has learning been the subject of interest?
- 2 What kind of learning do you think you have?
- 3 What is the main idea of the passage?
- 4 The underlined word "others" refers to
 a countries b learners c types d actions
- 5 The word "intelligent" means
 a lazy b stupid c clever d tired
- 6 Ways of learning are from country to another.
 a different b the same c far d interested

Many things we use every day to go from place to place, move on wheels. One of these things that move on wheels is the bicycle. Bicycles are important for both young people and grown-ups. They use them for fun and for work all over the world. Using the bike to go to school or work is a clean way of moving around. Unlike buses and cars, the bike doesn't use petrol. It keeps the air clean. It doesn't need a space to park. That is why in some big cities in the world, people can only ride bicycles. These days, we see bicycles with motors.

- 1 Do people use bikes only for work?
- 2 Why do most people prefer riding bikes?
- 3 How do people go from place to place?
- 4 Unlike the buses and cars, the bike keeps
 a wheels b motor c space to park d the air clean
- 5 Bicycles are important for
 a the old people only b the young people only c all people d none
- 6 The word "park" in the passage means
 a a large open area with grass and trees b to put a vehicle in a place for some time c the sound made by a dog d a loud sound or voice

Choose

السؤال الرابع في ورقة الإمتحان (سؤال الإختيارى) ويكون عبارة عن 10
 جمل ، 7 جمل منهم تختبر المفردات اللغوية (الكلمات) و 3 جمل تختبر
 فهمك لقواعد اللغة لذلك عليك قراءة الإختيارات جيدا ومحاولة فهم معنى
 الجملة ثم القيام باختيار الكلمة المناسبة .

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- 1 You can use many on your mobile phone.
 a apples b coats c apps d bubbles
- 2 A is able to stay still in the air and to move straight upwards or downwards.
 a car b helicopter c bike d motorbike
- 3 I don't like to time waiting for a delivery.
 a waste b buy c shop d know
- 4 I wear over my ears so that I can listen to music.
 a headmasters b headlines c apps d headphones
- 5 panels are used to power satellites.
 a Delivery b Translation c Moon d Solar
- 6 It's your Only you can decide.
 a airport b wings c choice d choose
- 7 When you, you change words into a different language.
 a translate b separate c fly d spend
- 8 online is great as it saves a lot of time.
 a Sleeping b Shopping c Electricity d Pollution
- 9 Do you think there will be many in your English homework?
 a headphones b solar panels c inventions d corrections
- 10 I think you me an apology.
 a owe b owner c owing d own
- 11 A is a form of transport with two wheels and an engine.
 a car b helicopter c horse d motorbike
- 12 Who will meet me at the if the plane's late?
 a technology b motorbike c electricity d airport
- 13 May I ask you what you're in?
 a business b panels c headphones d motorbikes
- 14 This invention can push you the air at the speed of a fast car.
 a between b under c into d off

1. The road is not big enough for cars, but you can go down it on a
 a car b helicopter c horse d motorbike
2. Was anyone in the accident?
 a addicted b played c eaten d hurt
3. I offered to pay the of the taxi.
 a cost b post c pest d coast
4. How money do you spend on snacks each week?
 a often b many c long d much
5. It is important not to become to technology.
 a addicted b detected c reflected d laughed
6. My little brother always plays games
 a upline b online c line d lean
7. I love social because I can watch videos online.
 a medical b mood c media d medal
8. I don't understand what he's about.
 a angry b hungry c thirsty d possible
9. A pain you feel inside your head is called a
 a stomachache b headache c toothache d backache
10. They showed us a of the building.
 a space b model c gap d change
11. I watch videos a few hours and then I sleep.
 a of b to c for d on
12. The best way to the countryside is on foot.
 a expire b explode c explore d expand
13. Do you that all computer games are bad for you?
 a thought b think c sleep d text
14. Some computer games can help you to things.
 a learn b eat c die d sleep
15. In my, not all computer games are bad.
 a few b view c wheel d damage
16. Playing games late at night you sleeping.
 a stops b damages c texts d improves
17. If you spend a lot of time on screens, you can have problems.
 a hand b eye c finger d toe
18. Listening to music or films through headphones can damage your hearing.
 a kind b calm c low d loud
19. Many people hours playing video games or watching TV.
 a spend b eat c give d teach
20. When did Lama the phone? - Last week.
 a tell b told c order d kill
21. I bought a shampoo for my hair.
 a damaged b helpful c kind d unkind

22. I left the door open mistake.
 a at b on c by d with
23. I would like to change the phone a new one.
 a of b on c too d for
24. Can you tell me do this?
 a how can I b how are you c how I can d how you are
25. That new hotel looks I really don't like it.
 a sad b fantastic c good d horrible
26. There's a/an on this phone which tells me about the weather.
 a app b bag c helicopter d solar panel
27. He drinks much coffee. He became to it.
 a detective b addicted c detected d neglected
28. A has two wheels and an engine.
 a motorbike b kite c bike d ferry
29. your eating habits is the best way to lose weight.
 a Damaging b Changing c Travelling d Shopping
30. If you are not happy a repair, go back and complain.
 a at b on c in d about
31. During COVID 19, people at home to protect themselves.
 a died b stayed c ran d gave
32. Would you like some more rice pudding? - No, Thank you, I'm really
 a feel b hungry c full d fall
33. I can take the plates to the kitchen and we will do the washing
 a above b up c down d under
34. I sometimes get some food, like pizzas, on the way home.
 a thin b tall c fast d slow
35. I'm allergic nuts, so I must be careful what I eat.
 a to b for c in d on
36. You can cook hawawshi in the
 a fork b spoon c oven d fridge
37. Judy plays squash every week and needs to be
 a unhealthy b bad c healthy d sad
38. People often samosas for a snack.
 a eat b drink c play d do
39. A small amount of food that is eaten between meals is called a
 a samosa b sack c snake d snack
40. foods contain a lot of juice, which makes them very enjoyable to eat.
 a Bad b Juicy c Spicy d salty
41. the eggs in a little butter.
 a Try b Fry c Cry d Dry

- ٤٤ means having a very nice taste or smell.
 a Strong b Popular c Allergic d Delicious
- ٤٤ Sfenj, samosa, falafel and hawawshi are kinds of
 a food b drinks c fruit d chips
- ٤٤ A/ An "....." is a young person between 13 and 19 years old.
 a baby b teacher c kid d teenager
- ٤٤ A set of instructions telling you how to prepare and cook food is called
 a kitchen b menu c list d recipe
- ٤٤ "....." means to cut something into pieces with a knife.
 a Pour b Add c Chop d Fry
- ٤٤ To make an omelette, you must first the eggs.
 a beat b eat c heat d boil
- ٤٤ A is a flat metal pan which is used for frying food.
 a dish b spoon c frying pan d plate
- ٤٤ Would you like me to some more juice?
 a heat b pour c chop d fry
- ٤٤ Do they meals in the restaurant?
 a serve b add c play d beat
- ٤٤ Food is usually healthy and good for you when it is
 a expensive b bad c fresh d cheap
- ٤٤ Examples of healthy snacks are
 a fruit and nuts b crisps c chocolate and sweets d cakes
- ٤٤ We need protein to
 a sleep well b move fast c have strong body d watch
- ٤٤ Meat, cheese and nut have in them.
 a fruit b vegetables c protein d omelette
- ٤٤ Dairy products like milk and cheese help us to have
 a weak bones b lots of hair c strong bones d bad health
- ٤٤ Some food bad or looks unusual but still tastes good.
 a sleeps b drinks c eats d smells
- ٤٤ Cheese and butter are examples of products.
 a dairy b diary c unhealthy d oil
- ٤٤ This fruit looks but it tastes delicious.
 a unusual b usual c usually d recipe
- ٤٤ Which of these types of food doesn't have much protein?
 a Nuts b Meat c Fish d Apples
- ٤٤ "....." is a vegetable which has wide dark green leaves and we cook it.
 a Apple b Spinach c Banana d Carrot

- ٤٤ potato is a pink vegetable which looks like a potato and has a sweet taste.
 a Spicy b Salty c Sweet d Bitter
- ٤٤ How sleep should you have?
 a far b old c many d much
- ٤٤ Very small babies sleep about 14 or more hours a day!
 a for b at c with d in
- ٤٤ A is a place where meals are prepared and served to customers.
 a hospital b zoo c restaurant d park
- ٤٤ A is someone who prepares and cooks food.
 a cook b doctor c teacher d nurse
- ٤٤ Always depend yourself.
 a over b off c of d on
- ٤٤ If you feel between meals, it's a good idea to have a snack.
 a excited b upset c hungry d thirsty
- ٤٤ Children six to seventeen should sleep for about ten hours a night.
 a aged b old c ago d often
- ٤٤ is usually hot, liquid food made from vegetables, meat or fish.
 a pepper b Soup c Foul mudammas d Soap
- ٤٤ A/An is a piece of land completely surrounded by water.
 a street b garden c ocean d island
- ٤٤ A healthy means eating enough healthy things like fish and vegetables.
 a cakes b diet c date d chips
- ٤٤ Please, Could you why you are late?
 a forget b break c bring d explain
- ٤٤ I'm worried my exams.
 a at b of c for d about
- ٤٤ food is hot food such as burger that is quick to cook.
 a Fat b Fast c Allergic d Slow
- ٤٤ is yellow or green oil which is made by pressing olives.
 a Tomato oil b Olive oil c Onion d Vegetable
- ٤٤ Durian fruits are hard and green ... the outside.
 a on b with c for d at
- ٤٤ My dress is damaged, so my mother is it.
 a eating b sewing c sweeping d reading
- ٤٤ There were of important and normal Egyptian people in the museum.
 a centuries b firefighters c portraits d abilities
- ٤٤ I visiting the Museum of Modern Egyptian Art if you are in Cairo.
 a recommend b bring c damage d give

- 100 Can we see the play at the , Dad?
 a park b theatre c museum d library
- 101 You don't have to pay to get into the concert. It's
 a free b empty c expensive d amazing
- 102 The children wore historical for the school play.
 a uniforms b cloth c costumes d customs
- 103 All these pictures were painted by local
 a writers b artists c pianists d musicians
- 104 I can talk to the people at drama club about
 a cleaning b running c sweeping d acting
- 105 In my , the statues really teach us about life in the past.
 a think b note c view d review
- 106 Aya is learning She wants to improve her handwriting.
 a calligraphy b biology c geography d technology
- 107 Heba can't the phone as she is busy now.
 a make b call c answer d have
- 108 The on the stage was fantastic.
 a scene b view c scenery d theme
- 109 She is good at make-up.
 a giving b taking c doing d having
- 110 He is the role of the old man in the play.
 a giving b feeding c helping d acting
- 111 I'm so that we're going to Alexandria.
 a boring b excited c interesting d poor
- 112 It's to feel nervous before an exam.
 a interested b excited c interesting d normal
- 113 Many people read the music using Braille.
 a deaf b strange c blind d disability
- 114 Ahmed usually plays the violin in a/an on Sundays.
 a orchestra b music c invitation d operate
- 115 That girl is , so she cannot hear you.
 a blind b deaf c disabled d strong
- 116 The is my favourite musical instrument.
 a musician b radio c orchestra d clarinet
- 117 The system that blind people use to read is called
 a Noble b Braille c Orchestra d Deaf
- 118 The students are They come from many different countries.
 a international b national c travellers d ancient

- 119 you have just won a million pounds.
 a Put b Decide c Imagine d Join
- 120 That woman is Her photo is in all the newspapers.
 a hard b graduate c famous d good
- 121 Louis Braille blind after an accident when he was three.
 a born b made c had d became
- 122 Guitars, flutes and trumpets are instruments.
 a musical b dangerous c powerful d ancient
- 123 There are schools for deaf people who cannot hear.
 a special b tourist c crowded d ugly
- 124 My sister has passed all her exams with good marks, and we are very of her.
 a worried b pleased c proud d crowded
- 125 My sister likes to make her own clothes by herself. She likes
 a swimming b seeing c sewing d sawing
- 126 She why Jo was hiding behind the newspaper.
 a helped b wondered c met d wandered
- 127 It must be very difficult to music with your hands and then remember it.
 a read b speak c hear d take
- 128 The man is not able to see the traffic light.
 a deaf b dumb c blind d sighted
- 129 We should all our plastic to use again.
 a cycle b damage c escape d recycle
- 130 A is able to stop fires.
 a firefighter b teacher c doctor d police officer
- 131 It wasn't a dream. It was
 a funny b real c weak d happy
- 132 The pilot managed to the plane safely.
 a stay b give c land d finish
- 133 I read a of that book. It said it was very good.
 a revision b revenge c review d letter
- 134 I this film if you like exciting and scary films.
 a invite b request c recommend d offer
- 135 I really don't like her at all - she's !
 a interesting b nice c helpful d horrible
- 136 A/An is a piece of land completely surrounded by water.
 a island b lake c beach d river
- 137 It is nearly dark. Look, I can see a
 a park b sun c star d river
- 138 I'd like to you to my house today.
 a invent b interview c interrupt d invite
- 139 A is a boy who goes to school.
 a schoolboy b teacher c pilot d doctor

111 The actor became a after he was in that famous film.

- a cloud b star
c sun d sky

112 A/An is a person who flies a plane.

- a pilot b engineer
c musician d cleaner

113 The children all wore funny to the family party. Ahmed was a firefighter.

- a customers b bags
c balls d costumes

114 is a funny drawing usually showing people or animals.

- a A play b Cartoon
c A film d A programme

115 Blind people aren't able to

- a see b hear
c learn d stand

116 The is fantastic in the play. You feel like you are in the mountains.

- a theatre b director c actor d scenery

117 The Japanese more than half their waste paper.

- a ride b recycle
c cycle d cook

118 clothes are not formal or not suitable for special occasions.

- a Skirt b Casual
c Wooden d Plastic

119 is a material made from the cotton plant, used to make shirts and trousers.

- a Linen b Gold
c Wool d Cotton

120 I need a/an jacket for my interview.

- a electric b strange
c old d smart

121 I've got my hands in my pockets to keep them

- a striped b warm
c cold d special

122 I like to be and feel relaxed in my clothes.

- a uncomfortable b bad
c comfortable d tight

123 My headscarf is the market.

- a from b with
c on d off

124 I these clothes when I'm helping my father.

- a plant b cost
c wear d grow

125 Ancient Egyptians liked to wear necklaces and other jewellery.

- a linen b wool
c cotton d gold

126 Ancient Egyptians did not wear shoes but people wore expensive sandals.

- a metal b leather
c plastic d glass

127 are types of light comfortable shoes that are suitable for sports.

- a Trainers b Sandals
c Clothes d Necklaces

128 A is a piece of clothing made from wool.

- a handbag b earring
c jumper d boots

129 I've put clean on the bed to sleep on.

- a shirts b belts
c sheep d sheets

130 A is a bag carried specially by women.

- a scarf b handbag
c dress d skirt

131 Boots are made of

- a wool b cotton
c leather d glass

132 are things produced by scientific process.

- a Clothes b Chemicals
c Crops d Occasions

133 I bought this shirt a shop in Cairo.

- a on b about
c under d from

134 Clothes factories cause a lot of pollution, so they are bad for the

- a clothes b environment
c chemicals d gloves

135 Egypt is famous for growing to make materials.

- a crops b occasions
c shops d reasons

136 The ancient Egyptians grew plants the Nile.

- a above b at
c by d after

137 The climate and in Egypt are perfect for growing cotton.

- a soil b oil
c boil d foil

138 I borrow my sister's clothes because we are the same

- a class b house
c school d size

139 Many people work on the cotton

- a damage b industrial
c earthquake d industry

140 All of the cotton is by hand to keep it soft.

- a picked b borrowed
c cared d wanted

100 The government is trying to help farmers to the environment.

- a break b protect
c give d make

101 The bamboo industry a lot of money.

- a does b makes
c speaks d lasts

102 Bamboo is not used for expensive, clothes which are usually made from cotton.

- a luxury b bad
c happy d strange

103 Cars a lot of pollution, so they are bad for the environment.

- a damage b take
c protect d cause

104 A is a room where people can change their clothes in a shop.

- a changing room b bedroom
c dining room d kitchen

105 The word " " means to be the correct size or shape for someone or something.

- a fat b fit
c foot d feed

106 The amount of money that you have to pay for something is called a

- a gift b present c price d prize

107 I'd like to buy these jeans, but could I them on first?

- a write b take c try d fry

108 If you are, email me and we can discuss the price.

- a interested b frightened
c bored d lazy

109 A is a person who buys something from a shop.

- a costume b custom
c customer d seller

110 This handbag was a for my birthday party.

- a post b present
c percent d cup

111 A is a piece of equipment which you use to repair something.

- a belt b kite
c tool d statue

112 This jacket perfectly. I'll take it.

- a fits b makes
c sews d writes

113 We have house and our new home is too small.

- a grown b given
c eaten d moved

114 There was a fire in the flats and firefighters a family.

- a fixed b used
c saved d installed

100 We should use on buildings in sunny countries like Egypt.

- a solar panels b solar system
c planes d buses

101 You see a lot of in windy countries like England.

- a weather b wind turbines
c cars d computers

102 The desert is a difficult to live in.

- a environmental b home
c flat d environment

103 Tourists love to visit villages.

- a traditional b tragedy
c tradition d treatment

104 There is a lot of air pollution from the in our city.

- a water b traffic
c plant d planet

105 I know that throwing old phones can be bad for the environment.

- a at b way
c a way d away

106 " " means to use something again.

- a Reuse b Reduce
c Refuse d Reread

107 When tourists go in the desert, they often leave rubbish.

- a fishing b swimming c sailing d trekking

108 A is a person who hunts animals for food or for sport.

- a farmer b hunter
c fisherman d student

109 " " means animals and plants growing in natural conditions.

- a Tradition b Race
c Wildlife d Vehicle

110 Smoking seriously your health.

- a turns b saves
c damages d melts

111 The tree is going to fall

- a out b down
c up d at

112 A is an aircraft without a pilot, controlled from the ground.

- a bus b car
c taxi d drone

113 A is an animal that lives on land and moves very slowly.

- a giraffe b tortoise
c horse d lion

114 Drones are going to help some environmental problems.

- a solve b become c lend d invent

Wind energy is much better..... the environment and makes less pollution.

- a at b with
c for d from

This programme is not for children.

- a near b suitable c unsuitable d comfortable

The chemical will stop all from starting to grow.

- a speeds b beds c needs d seeds

If something is, it doesn't damage the environment.

- a green b dangerous
c bad d black

Volunteers are working on a project to save Egyptian tortoises.

- a conversation b pollution
c conservation d evaluation

Scientists can use a to take out small pieces of plastic from the river.

- a pan b filter
c spoon d kettle

Don't drink water from a canal because it can be full of dangerous

- a season b fish
c vitamin d bacteria

Scientists used the new app to determine the of underground water.

- a location b invention
c forest d energy

We have a for recycling in our house.

- a sea b forest c system d canal

Things you can make in chemistry are called..

- a changes b chemicals
c channels d challenges

..... is land that is suitable for farming.

- a Hill b Homeland
c Farmland d Desert

..... is the sport or activity of climbing steep rock surfaces.

- a Boxing b Tennis
c Football d Rock climbing

Star gazing means to look at the in the sky as a hobby.

- a sun b stars c planets d ships

We are coming home in three days'

- a minute b tame
c team d time

"....." means to swim under water while breathing air throw a tube.

- a Snorkel b Dive
c Drive d Swim

If you don't like going under water, you could stay the boat.

- a on b above c under d out

..... is the day before today.

- a Last week b Tomorrow
c Yesterday d Today

Could you call me.....because I need some help with the English homework.

- a hotter b later
c smaller d bigger

Suggest some possible for air pollution.

- a ruins b minutes
c beginners d solutions

I had to go to the dentist, so I the last English lesson.

- a missed b killed c had d went

After a while I got and left.

- a diving b interesting
c bored d boring

This computer does not work. We need to it.

- a break b damage
c prepare d repair

Storms and floods are events.

- a natural b nature
c culture d furniture

I don't like old cars because they a lot of pollution.

- a deduce b cause
c put d reduce

Mona forgot her pen today, so I'll her mine.

- a lend b receive
c feed d end

People sometimes use a to film animals from the sky.

- a drone b drought
c pen d car

I listen carefully to my teacher and notes.

- a take b break
c do d bake

Medhat can't drive because he his driving test.

- a answered b passed
c failed d fell

I am very of my little brother. He always wins medals in tennis.

- a hungry b proud c angry d tired

The family were..... when they found their hotel room was next to a factory!

- a excited b pleased
c happy d disappointed

A short game or a competition in which you answer questions is called a

- a film b programme
c book d quiz

☞ " " means to make something clear or easy to understand.

- a **Examine** b **Exercise**
c **Express** d **Explain**

☞ If you don't know how to spell a word, a dictionary.

- a **look over** b **look in**
c **look after** d **look with**

☞ A: What do you do in your time? B: I play a video game.

- a **near** b **busy**
c **free** d **far**

☞ This computer is very slow. I think we need someone to it.

- a **repair** b **prepare**
c **explain** d **cut**

☞ At the end of the news, they often give you a of the main news stories.

- a **end** b **smart** c **summer** d **summary**

☞ If you do not know how to find a building, you can ask for

- a **diagrams** b **directions**
c **dictionaries** d **experiments**

☞ My father is the of a factory. He gives instructions to the workers.

- a **learner** b **captain**
c **manager** d **mechanic**

☞ I'll work hard to my dreams.

- a **achieve** b **become**
c **pass** d **make up**

☞ Some animals like birds can sounds.

- a **dance** b **copy**
c **fly** d **go**

☞ People who speak different language have lots of

- a **adverts** b **adverbs**
c **advantages** d **verbs**

☞ If you speak your home language, it you to your community.

- a **tells** b **shows** c **talks** d **connects**

☞ An international language like English, connects you to a / an community.

- a **international** b **local**
c **national** d **professional**

☞ People in Switzerland are They speak four languages.

- a **European** b **identities**
c **multilingual** d **Africa**

☞ One way animals communicate is by using language.

- a **honey** b **bunny** c **puppy** d **body**

☞ A blind man walks into a clothes shop. He chooses the shirt by

- a **touch** b **hear** c **smell** d **taste**

☞ I'm looking my baby cousin Lina today.

- a **in** b **up** c **before** d **after**

☞ My mother is a/an at sewing.

- a **export** b **expert** c **import** d **dialect**

☞ A is a form of a language that people speak in a part of a country.

- a **calendar** b **direct** c **dialect** d **diary**

☞ The pyramids are part of our history.

- a **selection** b **nationality** c **nation** d **national**

☞ Randa knows that Malak wants to leave because she makes eye with her.

- a **continent** b **contact** c **control** d **content**

☞ All the players in the blue team are leaving the slowly.

- a **language** b **blood** c **flood** d **field**

☞ Look at the baby's expressions, so you know if they are happy or sad.

- a **social** b **facial** c **body** d **special**

☞ Let's talk about the animals that you often see on a

- a **bakery** b **frame** c **farm** d **form**

☞ Do you want to your English?

- a **realize** b **compare** c **improve** d **prove**

☞ You can study every morning with our friendly, teachers.

- a **expert** b **topic** c **context** d **spelling**

☞ Don't try to too many words at the same time.

- a **remember** b **become** c **smoke** d **stand**

☞ Work a friend and try to test each other on important words.

- a **on** b **around** c **for** d **with**

☞ For more information, visit our on the internet.

- a **park** b **website** c **campsite** d **house**

☞ I'm from Italy and my is 7 North street, Rome.

- a **address** b **dress** c **title** d **dream**

☞ They're going away on a training ... next week.

- a **coast** b **cause** c **cares** d **course**

☞ Many people speak English the world.

- a **ground** b **around** c **round** d **under**

☞ I'm afraid I can't the time to see you at the moment.

- a **manage** b **improve** c **make** d **study**

☞ I think Lina's tooth is hurting her. You can see from her language.

- a **body** b **facial** c **chest** d **arm**

☞ You'll have to raise your if you want to be heard in here.

- a **site** b **voice** c **sound** d **sight**

☞ The look on someone's face showing what they feel or think is called expressions.

- a **feed** b **blind**
c **facial** d **fact**

Choose on Grammar

- 1 I think it rain tomorrow.
a would b will c is d is not
- 2 shops close in the next ten years?
a Are b Do c Have d Will
- 3 When I tired, I should go to bed early.
a feel b felt c feeling d feels
- 4 If I any money at school, I'll take it to one of the teachers.
a founded b find c had found d found
- 5 If I take some photos, I remember our holiday.
a will b would c am d are
- 6 I'll tell you if I anything unusual.
a see b seen c had seen d saw
- 7 What if you run in the corridor?
a 'd happen b 'll happen c happened d happening
- 8 you visit the Egyptian museum, you can see many historical objects.
a Unless b Have c If d Do
- 9 Do you predict that the weather hotter in the future?
a will get b getting c got d would get
- 10 My father be fifty tomorrow.
a would b is c has d will
- 11 If we revise for the test, we get 100 percent.
a will b would c could d would have
- 12 If you now, you won't get good tickets.
a don't book b books c booked d didn't book
- 13 If I help my mother at the weekend, she have more free time.
a would b won't c doesn't d will
- 14 If everyone online, the shops in our towns and cities will close.
a shop b shops c will shop d shopped
- 15 If more people shop online, there fewer cars on the road.
a will be b won't be c will d will be
- 16 I will do all my shopping online I am older.
a at b what c where d when
- 17 You swim in the sea if it is very cold.
a must b should c shouldn't d aren't
- 18 When you are tired, have a break.
a you shouldn't b should you c you should d you mustn't
- 19 I tell my teacher if I don't understand?
a Did b Have c Does d Should
- 20 You should help your mother with the housework when she tired.
a isn't b is c has d hasn't

- 21 If you want to earn more money, you harder.
a should work b shouldn't work c mustn't work d should to work
- 22 You eat too much. It's not healthy.
a must b should c shouldn't to d shouldn't
- 23 I visit you this evening if you are ill.
a should b can't c haven't d shouldn't
- 24 If I'm able to solve this problem, I solve it.
a mustn't b shouldn't to c shouldn't d should
- 25 I take photos here? -Yes, it's not a good place.
a Should b Shouldn't c Can d Have
- 26 My father always tells me about the things that I should and do.
a could b couldn't c shouldn't d should
- 27 Hurry up! If we hurry, we'll be late.
a not do b not c don't d aren't
- 28 help me if I'm in trouble?
a Will you b Do you c Did you d Are you
- 29 If they don't change, maybe you some new friends.
a not should find b shouldn't find c should to find d should find
- 30 There any water in the fridge.
a are b aren't c isn't d is
- 31 There is not rain for orange trees to grow in the desert.
a too much b too many c enough d many
- 32 There are students in the classroom.
a too much b much c a lot d a lot of
- 33 Are there books?
a any b some c much d often
- 34 Are there any biscuits? - No, there
a hasn't b wasn't c isn't d aren't
- 35 There is rice for everyone.
a enough b too many c many d a lot
- 36 There some juice in the glass.
a are b aren't c isn't d is
- 37 No, there aren't books.
a any b some c much d a
- 38 There is cheese on the table.
a any b a lot c many d some
- 39 There any tablets.
a is b are c aren't d isn't
- 40 There are grapes left. Would you like some?
a little b a lot c a few d a little

- Ⓔ She is allergic to nuts, so she doesn't eat cakes.
 Ⓐ any Ⓑ some Ⓒ a lot Ⓓ a few
- Ⓔ Would you like cake, Leila?
 Ⓐ any Ⓑ a lot Ⓒ many Ⓓ some
- Ⓔ Yes, please, just I mustn't eat too much.
 Ⓐ a little Ⓑ a lot Ⓒ many Ⓓ some
- Ⓔ I only like sugar.
 Ⓐ lots Ⓑ few Ⓒ many Ⓓ a little
- Ⓔ Put meat and vegetables inside the bread.
 Ⓐ some Ⓑ any Ⓒ a lot Ⓓ many
- Ⓔ I don't like to have salt.
 Ⓐ some Ⓑ a Ⓒ any Ⓓ an
- Ⓔ for help from a parent or teacher.
 Ⓐ Ask Ⓑ Don't ask Ⓒ Doesn't ask Ⓓ Never ask
- Ⓔ Don't on the wall.
 Ⓐ writes Ⓑ write Ⓒ wrote Ⓓ written
- Ⓔ friends with people you don't know online.
 Ⓐ Never makes Ⓑ No make Ⓒ Not make Ⓓ Don't make
- Ⓔ Do you know how to an instrument?
 Ⓐ playing Ⓑ play Ⓒ played Ⓓ plays
- Ⓔ you able to speak French? Yes, I am.
 Ⓐ Were Ⓑ Are Ⓒ Can Ⓓ Do
- Ⓔ I talk to people at drama club about acting.
 Ⓐ am able Ⓑ is able to Ⓒ can Ⓓ do
- Ⓔ He can't swim, but he play football very well.
 Ⓐ can Ⓑ can't Ⓒ is able Ⓓ isn't able
- Ⓔ Henda play tennis, but she can ride a bike.
 Ⓐ don't Ⓑ can't Ⓒ hasn't Ⓓ isn't
- Ⓔ Ramy able to drive his car well?
 Ⓐ Is Ⓑ Does Ⓒ Can Ⓓ Did
- Ⓔ Do you how to use the computer?
 Ⓐ knew Ⓑ knows Ⓒ knowing Ⓓ know
- Ⓔ I'm able to solve this problem. I solve it.
 Ⓐ can't Ⓑ must Ⓒ can Ⓓ could
- Ⓔ I can go to the park, but I play football there.
 Ⓐ must Ⓑ can't Ⓒ should Ⓓ can
- Ⓔ Ali can English well.
 Ⓐ speak Ⓑ speaks Ⓒ spoken Ⓓ spoke
- Ⓔ I can't ride a bike. I ride it.
 Ⓐ am able to Ⓑ am not able Ⓒ don't know how to Ⓓ know how to
- Ⓔ Faten able to solve the problem?
 Ⓐ Has Ⓑ Can Ⓒ Should Ⓓ Is
- Ⓔ My father couldn't speak English when he was 20, but now he
 Ⓐ is Ⓑ can Ⓒ know Ⓓ able to
- Ⓔ Mr and Mrs Osman live in a flat in Aswan.
 Ⓐ big, old, traditional
 Ⓑ old, big, traditional
 Ⓒ traditional, old, big
 Ⓓ traditional, big, old

- Ⓔ Hoda's father has bought a car.
 Ⓐ red, new, electric Ⓑ new, red, electric
 Ⓒ electric, new, red Ⓓ electric, red, new
- Ⓔ I love wearing my galabeya, because it is very cool in the summer.
 Ⓐ cotton, long, loose Ⓑ long, cotton, loose
 Ⓒ cotton, loose, long Ⓓ long, loose, cotton
- Ⓔ We went to the island in a boat.
 Ⓐ wooden, long, old Ⓑ long, old, wooden
 Ⓒ old, wooden, long Ⓓ old, long, wooden
- Ⓔ It's a scarf.
 Ⓐ pink, striped, cotton Ⓑ striped, pink, cotton
 Ⓒ pink, cotton, striped Ⓓ striped, cotton, pink
- Ⓔ It's a necklace.
 Ⓐ beautiful, old, brown Ⓑ brown, beautiful, old
 Ⓒ brown, old, beautiful Ⓓ old, beautiful, brown
- Ⓔ My father has shoes.
 Ⓐ leather, strange, big Ⓑ big, leather, strange
 Ⓒ strange, leather, big Ⓓ strange, big, leather
- Ⓔ They are sunglasses.
 Ⓐ expensive, black, plastic
 Ⓑ plastic, black, expensive
 Ⓒ black, plastic, expensive
 Ⓓ black, expensive, plastic
- Ⓔ He has jumper.
 Ⓐ purple, nice, wool Ⓑ wool, purple, nice
 Ⓒ wool, nice, purple Ⓓ nice, purple, wool
- Ⓔ She saw a snake.
 Ⓐ long, plastic, striped
 Ⓑ long, striped, plastic
 Ⓒ striped, plastic, long
 Ⓓ striped, long, plastic
- Ⓔ He bought a car.
 Ⓐ beautiful, long, black
 Ⓑ beautiful, black, long
 Ⓒ long, beautiful, black
 Ⓓ long, black, beautiful
- Ⓔ My grandfather had a/an boots.
 Ⓐ leather, brown, old
 Ⓑ leather, old, brown
 Ⓒ old, brown, leather
 Ⓓ brown, old, leather
- Ⓔ It's a skirt.
 Ⓐ black, ugly Ⓑ green, ugly
 Ⓒ beautiful, blue Ⓓ blue, beautiful
- Ⓔ Noha loves her scarf.
 Ⓐ colourful, cotton Ⓑ cotton, colourful
 Ⓒ cotton, pretty Ⓓ cotton, black
- Ⓔ It's a/an necklace.
 Ⓐ gold, old, short Ⓑ short, old, gold
 Ⓒ gold, short, old Ⓓ old, short, gold
- Ⓔ Where did you get sunglasses?
 Ⓐ that Ⓑ those
 Ⓒ this Ⓓ a



1. Shall I buy this blue T-shirt or that green ?
 a one's b ones c one d ones'
2. Those earrings are the my mum gave me.
 a ones b one's c this d one
3. We visit our relatives today. It's our plan.
 a will b are going to c can't d shouldn't
4. It It's cloudy.
 a rain b rains c will rain d is going to rain
5. I think Salma the exam easily. She studied hard.
 a pass b passes c is going to pass d will pass
6. What are you do when you go to the countryside?
 a going to b will c should d going
7. Wael decided to join faculty of engineering. He join it.
 a would b will c have to d is going to
8. What this afternoon?
 a are you doing b are you going c are you going to d are you go
9. She in the mountains next week.
 a walked b walk c is walking d has walked
10. She is a museum in nine days' time.
 a going to visiting b visited c visits d visiting
11. The students the school at 6.30 on 6th June.
 a are going to leave b are leaving c leaving d is leaving
12. What are you at the weekend?
 a going b going to doing c will do d doing
13. It's be very windy.
 a going b going to c will d can
14. Lara tennis at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
 a is playing b playing c plays d going to play
15. We to Luxor. It's our decision.
 a are travelling b will travel c are going to travel d would travel
16. We the train to Alexandria; it's our intention.
 a are going to take b will take c are taking d would take
17. I buy some books tomorrow.
 a have b 'm going to c 'm going d going to
18. My uncle in the USA. I'm emailing him today.
 a was living b live c lives d lived
19. I ... tennis with my sister when it started to rain.
 a was playing b am playing c play d played

20. I didn't like tennis! I used to like basketball.
 a used b used to c use to d uses
21. Next year, I secondary school.
 a starting b was starting c am starting d start
22. I'm going to university.
 a goes b to go c to going d went
23. I think it be hard but fun at the university. I won't be bored.
 a is going b going c going to d will
24. At the moment, my brother in a bank.
 a is working b was working c works d worked
25. Last Tuesday, my uncle to Paris.
 a is flying b flies c flew d was flying
26. Hala didn't use to like fruit, but now she it.
 a is loving b loves c loved d has loved
27. Ali is feeling ill, so I don't think he'll out this evening.
 a are coming b coming c came d come
28. Who did you meet an hour ?
 a yet b since c ago d for
29. My sister a new dress for her birthday last week.
 a wear b wears c wore d wearing
30. My sister studies hard. I think she come first.
 a is going to b must c has d can't
31. Will you me some photos?
 a sent b send c sends d sending
32. Sama's mother be a teacher, but now she works in a bank.
 a is used to b use to c use d used to
33. Women wear necklaces.
 a silver beautiful b metal beautiful c gold beautiful d beautiful gold
34. She likes wearing clothes.
 a white, loose, linen b linen, loose, white c loose, white, linen d white, linen, loose
35. are my new shoes.
 a These b That c This d The
36. I'm going to sell my car and buy
 a different one b different ones c one different d a different one
37. I want today's newspaper. This is
 a old one b old ones c an old one d one old

- 111 I have a smaller you can try on.
 a one b ones c one's d ones'
- 111 I don't like the red shoes but I like the green
 a ones b one c one's d ones'
- 111 Which car is yours? This one or that ?
 a one's b ones c one d one is
- 111 A: Which hotel did you stay at? B: The
 opposite the station.
 a ones b one's c some d one
- 111 Would you like a chocolate? Yes, I want
 a one's b ones c one d one is
- 111 Do you prefer dress or that one over there?
 a these b those c this d that
- 111 A: Which keys are yours? B: The on the table.
 a one's b ones c one d none
- 111 This box is too small. I need
 a a big one b big one
 c some one d ones
- 111 These cups are dirty. Can we have some
 clean ?
 a ones b one's c none d one
- 111 What's small thing by my chair?
 a these b those c this d some
- 111 The American tourists were wearing
 sunglasses.
 a red, plastic, big b red, big, plastic
 c big, plastic, red d big, red, plastic
- 111 He bought a sweater.
 a nice, new, green b new, green, nice
 c green, new, nice d green, nice, new
- 111 She has
 a gloves, red, leather b red, leather, gloves
 c leather, red gloves d red gloves, leather
- 111 My uncle in the USA. I'm emailing him today.
 a was living b live c lives d lived
- 111 I tennis with my sister when it started to
 rain.
 a was playing b am playing
 c play d played
- 111 I didn't like tennis! I used to like basketball.
 a used b used to
 c use to d uses
- 111 Next year, I secondary school.
 a starting b was starting
 c am starting d start
- 111 I'm going to university.
 a goes b to go
 c to going d went
- 111 I think it be hard but fun at the
 university. I won't be bored.
 a is going b going
 c going to d will

- 111 At the moment, my brother in a bank.
 a is working b was working
 c works d worked
- 111 Last Tuesday, my uncle to Paris.
 a is flying b flies
 c flew d was flying
- 111 Hala didn't use to like fruit, but now she
 it.
 a is loving b loves
 c loved d has loved
- 111 Ali is feeling ill, so I don't think he'll
 out this evening.
 a are coming b coming
 c came d come
- 111 About five million people in Alexandria.
 a live b lives c living d have lived
- 111 Look outside! It at the moment.
 a was raining b rains
 c is raining d rain
- 111 Mona to school, but today she came by bus.
 a usually walks b usually walk
 c walks usually d walk usually
- 111 Last week, I to the park with my cousins.
 a gone
- 111 Next Monday, Judy is going to learning
 French.
 a started b start
 c starts d is starting
- 111 Will you me some photos?
 a sent b send
 c sends d sending
- 111 Sama's mother be a teacher, but now
 she works in a bank.
 a is used to b use to
 c use d used to
- 111 about singing a nice song?
 a Who b Where
 c How d When
- 111 I think they down some of the trees to
 build a hotel.
 a has cut b is cutting
 c are cutting d will cut
- 111 At the moment, lots of Americans tourists
 photographs of the castle.
 a are taking b take c took d are taken

Complete

السؤال الخامس في ورقة الامتحان (سؤال أكمل بالصيغة الصحيحة من الكلمة أو الكلمات التي بين الأقواس) ويكون عبارة عن 4 جمل على القواعد اللغوية و يجب عليك تحديد زمن الجملة جيدا وقراءة الجملة بتركيز لتتمكن من حل الجملة بشكل صحيح.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- 1 Who will I talk to if I [not know] anyone at the school?
- 2 If they go to Alexandria in May, it [not be] very warm.
- 3 If Ali [have] time, he will visit his uncle.
- 4 If Ali and Hany [not dive] to the bottom, they won't see marine animals.
- 5 If the shop [close], then lots of other businesses like cafés will close, too.
- 6 If you speak to the teacher like that, you [get] into trouble.
- 7 Life [be] easier in the future.
- 8 If he [not take] an umbrella, he will get wet.
- 9 Don't worry. I'm sure [you / find] your driving licence.
- 10 I'm going out for about an hour [you / be] here when I get back?
- 11 I [visit] you next week.
- 12 That's a great idea. We [invite / will] lots of people.
- 13 Tourists [should] damage our monuments.
- 14 We [should] take things that belong to others.
- 15 What [eat / should / I] if I'm ill?
- 16 If we don't have any rice to use, we [shouldn't] buy some.
- 17 When you drop rubbish on the floor, you [pick] it up.
- 18 People who are addicted to eating sweets [eat should] fruit instead.
- 19 When you go to the library, you [reads] many useful books.
- 20 What [I do] if I get up late?
- 21 Nabil [not play] when he has exams.
- 22 Ibrahim [help] his friends if they need help.
- 23 If you [travels] to another country, you will spend much money.
- 24 I think Ali [play] very well.

- 25 Nabil [study] hard when he goes home.
- 26 People [should] smoke in hospitals.
- 27 If you [not study] hard for the exam, you won't pass.
- 28 Computers [will been] cheaper in fifty years.
- 29 [do / think] that this jacket won't be useful?
- 30 If everyone [shop] online, the shops in our towns and cities will close.
- 31 Can you give me [any] tea, please?
- 32 My little brother sometimes eats [a little] grapes for breakfast.
- 33 A dog is [a] animal.
- 34 No, there aren't [some] figs.
- 35 She doesn't have [some] meat.
- 36 We don't have [many] information about Uganda.
- 37 I'd like to have [any] water.
- 38 I study English for [a little] hours.
- 39 Go along this street, then [turns] left.
- 40 [not] cycle here.
- 41 Please, [sat] down.
- 42 Revise the lesson and [does] the exercise.
- 43 [Stops] playing on your phone and listen to me.
- 44 Please, [going] to the shop and buy some sugar.
- 45 First, [puts] some water in a kettle.
- 46 [Went] to the ticket office now.
- 47 It is hot. [Opening] the window, please.
- 48 [not / use] your mobile in the library.
- 49 Don't [drank] water from the canal.
- 50 Do you think [too much] people are here today?
- 51 [not play] in the street.
- 52 He [have / too many] problems.
- 53 I wanted to visit the museum yesterday, but there [be / enough] time.
- 54 I love samosas with [any] hot tea.
- 55 She eats [a little] sweets.
- 56 [Heats] some butter in a frying pan.
- 57 [Washing] some beans and put them in a pan.
- 58 I know how [sew] costumes.
- 59 Ali [not know how] to drive a car.

- 60 Magdy [be able to] go diving.
- 61 [you know] how to do any of the types of art?
- 62 Hala [be not able to] draw well.
- 63 Can you [to play] football or tennis?
- 64 Hany can [plays] the guitar.
- 65 She [can] speak French. It's very difficult for her.
- 66 Firefighters [able] put out the fire.
- 67 I [not know] how to use this phone.
- 68 [I / not] able to come to the party.
- 69 Ola [know how] use the washing machine so her mother does the washing up.
- 70 I have a [plastic / black / small] bag.
- 71 She has [blue / big] eyes.
- 72 Grandpa has a [big / old / fantastic] house.
- 73 There is a [table / wooden / large] in our house.
- 74 My sister bought [black / long / a] dress.
- 75 The carpenter has a [black / metal / small] box.
- 76 I went shopping for dresses and found some lovely [one].
- 77 I need a new phone but I don't know where to buy [ones].
- 78 [Those] gold earrings in my hand are my grandmother's.
- 79 That's not a very good photograph but this is [better / a / one]?
- 80 We [going / buy] a new villa as decided.
- 81 It's going to [becoming] very hot tomorrow.
- 82 Adel [going / travel] to Hurghada.
- 83 She [not / going] watch TV this evening.
- 84 It's Ali's birthday next week. His sister [buy] him a present.
- 85 I am going to London next week. I [going / stay] with some friends.
- 86 Don't use classroom 5 because some men [paint] it this afternoon.
- 87 Fawzy [not work] next week because he has a holiday.

- 88 When I was three years old, I [don't] use to go to school.
- 89 Ahmed [study] for his maths exam at the moment.
- 90 Judy [go] to the library last night.
- 91 I didn't use to [understands] English, but now I speak it well.
- 92 Sara [do] her homework when her friend visited her last night.
- 93 We [go] to secondary school in two years.
- 94 Mona has [black / long / beautiful] hair.
- 95 There is a big [black / fat] cat.
- 96 He made a [round / beautiful / wooden] table.
- 97 We had a [long / nice] holiday in Alexandria.
- 98 When I was three years old, I [don't] use to go to school.
- 99 Ahmed [study] for his maths exam at the moment.
- 100 Judy [go] to the library last night.
- 101 I didn't use to [understands] English, but now I speak it well.
- 102 Sara [do] her homework when her friend visited her last night.
- 103 We [go] to secondary school in two years.
- 104 What did you [ate] for lunch yesterday?
- 105 My mum [makes] lunch now.
- 106 He doesn't [plays] tennis.
- 107 In the past, we [use] to live on a farm.
- 108 I didn't [met] you yesterday.
- 109 [Did] your friend send you an email next week?
- 110 What [do] Ola use to do when she was young?
- 111 My mother always [wake] me up early.
- 112 While they were [study], the phone rang.
- 113 When the phone rang, Rana [eats].
- 114 I [not / study] English yesterday.

Paragraphs

السؤال السادس في ورقة الامتحان (سؤال الباراجراف) ويطلب منك كتابة فقرة أو إيميل من حوالي 90 كلمة ولا بد أن تراعى القواعد اللغوية وعلامات الترقيم وتحسين الخط وترابط الأفكار عند الكتابة وهذه الفقرات (الباراجرافات) ليست للحفظ بل هي للقراءة الجيدة لتتمكن من خلالها من معرفة كيفية الكتابة واستنباط بعض الأفكار.

● مقدمة ثابتة يمكن أن تستخدمها في أي موضوع.

No one can deny that " is an interesting topic to write about.

لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن " اسم الموضوع " موضوع شيق لنكتب عنه .

● خاتمة ثابتة يمكن أن تستخدمها في أي موضوع.

Finally, I hope that I have covered all the main ideas of the paragraph.

في النهاية أتمنى أن أكون قد قمت بتغطية كل الأفكار الرئيسية للباراجراف

● يكون شكل البريد الإلكتروني كالتالي:

From:	الراسل
To:	المرسل إليه
Subject/About:	الموضوع
Greeting التحية	Hi, / Hello, / Dear ..

أهلاً / مرحباً/عزيزي.....

مقدمة ثابتة

→ I'm happy to write to you. How are you and your family?

→ I'd like to tell you about الموضوع.....

● Body الهيكل الموضوع: the topic sentence

الجملة الرئيسية

● Closing الخاتمة :

● خاتمة ثابتة

→ Best wishes. / Yours... / See you soon.

مع أطيب الأمنيات/ صديقك .. أراك قريباً

→ I'm looking forward to seeing you.

أتطلع إلى رؤيتك

● Signature التوقيع : Sender's name اسم الراسل

Example

From:	Adel
To:	Ibrahim
Subject/About:	My trip to Alex
Dear Ibrahim	

I'm happy to write to you. How are you and your family? I'd like to tell you about my trip to Alex. I visited Alex last Friday. I went with my family. We went by train. There were many people on the train. We had a nice time in Alex. My cousins in Alex were very happy to see us. We visited Alexandria

library. We enjoyed the beach and took many photos by the sea. We also played football. It was a great day.

See you soon,

Best wishes, Adel

✧ جمل تصلح لمواضيع مختلفة:

موضوعات إيجابية

1 No one can deny that has an important role in our life.

● لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن له دور مهم في حياتنا.

2 It helps us a lot.

● إنه يساعدنا كثيراً.

3 All people like

● كل الناس تحب

4 It's / They're very useful and important for us.

● إنه / أنهم مفيدون و مهمين جداً لنا.

5 We should do our best towards

● يجب أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا تجاه.....

6 Finally, we should care for

● في النهاية، يجب أن نهتم ب.....

موضوعات سلبية

1 We all agree that..... is dangerous/ bad /

● نتفق جميعاً أن خطير/ سيء.

2 It is not good for our country.

● إنه ليس جيد من أجل بلادنا.

3 We should try to stop it.

● يجب علينا أن نحاول منعه/ إيقافه.

4 It's / They're very bad for us.

● إنه / أنهم سيئين جداً لنا.

5 We will be happy if we get rid of

● سنكون سعداء إذا تخلصنا من.....

موضوعات الزيارات والرحلات

1 Yesterday / Last week I went to.... / I visited....

● أمس / الأسبوع الماضي ذهبت إلى..... / زرت.....

2 I went with my family, friends, school,

● ذهبت مع عائلتي / أصدقائي / مدرستي.....

3 We went by bus , car , train ,

● ذهبنا بالأتوبيس / السيارة / القطار.....

4 We got up early in the morning.

● استيقظنا مبكراً في الصباح.....

5 We were all happy.

● كنا جميعاً سعداء.

6 We enjoyed a lot.

● استمتعنا كثيراً

- 7 We saw many beautiful things.
رأينا الكثير من الأشياء الجميلة.
- 8 We took selfies.
التقطنا صور سيلفى.
- 9 We had lunch together.
تناولنا الغداء سوياً.
- 10 We made friends with new people.
كوننا صداقات مع أشخاص جدد.
- 11 We like this place very much.
نحب هذا المكان جداً.
- 12 We want to visit it again.
نريد أن نزره مرة أخرى.
- أحياناً يطلب منك المتحدث عن شخصية مشهورة (لاعب كرة مثلاً) أو شخصية مفضلة لديك أو مثلك الأعلى (والدك / صديقك / عمك، إلخ ...)
يمكن أن تستخدم الجمل التالية في الموضوع مع مراعاة الشخصية التي تتحدث عنها وطبيعة عملها وصفاتها الشخصية والجسدية كما يجب أن تراعى كتابة الجمل بجانب بعضها وليس جمل منفصلة.
- 1 I admire very much.
إننى أعجب به جداً.
- 2 He is my hero / favourite sports star.
إنه مثلى الأعلى / نجمي الرياضي المفضل.
- 3 He is active and hardworking.
إنه نشيط ومجتهد.
- 4 He is also kind and helpful.
إنه عطوف ومتعاون.
- 5 He helps many people.
إنه يساعد الكثير من الناس.
- 6 He is very famous.
إنه مشهور جداً.
- 7 Many people love him.
الكثير من الأشخاص يحبونه.
- 8 We are proud of him.
إننا فخورين به
- 9 He has got (black / curly / blond) hair.
لديه شعر (أسود / مجعد / أشقر).
- 10 He has a big smile on his face.
لديه ابتسامة كبيرة في وجهه.
- 11 He does great things.
إنه يفعل أشياء عظيمة.
- 12 He does voluntary work.
يقوم بالأعمال الخيرية.
- 13 He/She plays squash/tennis/volleyball ...
هو/يلعب (هي/تلعب) اسكواش/تنس/الكرة الطائرة
- 14 He's/She's tall/fast/strong.
إنه طويل / سريع / قوي / إنها طويلة / سريعة / قوية.
- 15 He can jump high/score goals ...
هو يستطيع أن يقفز عالياً / يحرز أهدافاً.

التسوق عبر الانترنت Shopping online

I love online shopping. Shopping online is great!
Firstly, it saves a lot of time. If you don't want to

spend lots of time travelling to the shops, you should try shopping online. You can stay at home and buy the things you want in a few minutes. Secondly, you have more choice online. Also, if more people shop online, there will be fewer cars on the road and less pollution! I will do all my shopping online when I am older. Some people prefer to go to the shops to see what they are buying and try it first.

غذاء صحي Healthy diet

It's very important to have a healthy diet. To have a healthy diet, you should eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, which are very healthy.

You can also eat a lot of rice, nuts and fish as they have a lot of protein. You shouldn't eat much food with a lot of salt and sugar in it. You shouldn't have much fat in your diet. You should eat a little meat and a few dairy products. To conclude, a healthy diet means eating enough healthy things like fish and vegetables, and not eating a lot of salt, sugar and fast food.

The Egyptian Museum of Modern Art

المتحف المصري للفن الحديث

Last month, I visited the Egyptian Museum of Modern Art in Cairo. Egypt is famous for its ancient art. In my view, the artists were really good because they showed what life was like in Egypt in the past and now. There were portraits of both important and normal Egyptian people. I also saw lots of sculptures. My favourite thing in the museum was a painting called Al Madina by Mahmoud Said. It made me feel happy because it was very colourful. The best thing about the museum is that it is free to visit! I recommend visiting it if you are in Cairo.

Clothes in Ancient Egypt

الملابس في مصر القديمة

In Ancient Egypt, men and women wore similar clothes. They both wore loose, white, linen clothes with a belt. Most of the time, Ancient Egyptians did not wear shoes but people sometimes wore expensive leather sandals. Children did not usually wear many clothes until they were about six years old. Then they started to wear the same clothes as their parents. Although Ancient Egyptians' clothes were simple, they loved to wear heavy, metal jewellery. Like some people today, they liked to wear beautiful gold necklaces and other jewellery.

Green inventions

الاختراعات النظيفة

Green inventions are environment-friendly. These inventions present solutions to environmental problems without damaging the

environment. Five Egyptian students from STEM Schools were able to develop an app to help small farmers save water and energy. In this app, farmers complete a simple form with information about their farmlands. This form is connected to a smart app which tells farmers the right amount of water that they need to irrigate their lands. The app also determines the amount of energy and the number of workers the lands need, according to their location and the season.

A blog post about yourself منشور عن نفسك

Hello, everybody. My name is Ahmed. I was born in 2003. I live in Aswan, in the south of Egypt. My address is 16, Oraby Street. I'd like to write to students who are fourteen years old. I'm very good at English, so I want to write in English. I like writing letters and taking photos with my new camera. I also like reading and swimming. In my free time, I help my father with his work on the farm where he grows crops and keeps animals. I like writing posts on social media.

My hero / A person that I am proud of

بطلي / شخص أفتخر به

Today, my father is an important doctor. My father's life used to be difficult. He studied to be a doctor at Cairo University and used to work as a doctor, too, sometimes at night, to learn all he could. He then got a job at a big hospital in Cairo. He continued to work hard but he didn't stop his studies and soon he became one of the most important doctors in Cairo. Now, he works in a big hospital in New Cairo. In 2020, many people became ill and he worked every day for many weeks to help them.

Places to visit in Egypt أماكن يمكن زيارتها في مصر

Egypt is a nice place to visit. There are a lot of interesting places. You can go to Giza, Luxor and Aswan. The weather is very good. The people are kind. The prices are cheap. There are many historical places in Cairo. The Egyptian museum is an important place to visit. It has many statues inside it. You can visit it to know about Egypt's past. Tourists can take many photos there. The pyramids of Giza are also very interesting. Tourists can enjoy riding horses and camels at the pyramids. They can also enjoy the sound and light show. They can visit the citadel and enjoy their time.

Helping the environment مساعدة البيئة

Our natural environment gives us everything that we need. We get air, water, food, and many other things from the environment. We

can save the environment by making sure that we take care of the nature. We should save water. Water is very important in our environment, so we should never pollute water. We can recycle many things instead of throwing them away. Trees are good for the environment and help reduce air pollution. We should plant more trees. This will help to improve the size of natural places for animals. We should teach our children to look after the environment.

What you and your family usually do in the holidays

ماذا تفعل أنت و أسرتك في الأجازات

Holidays are great. They give us a chance to have some rest. They also help us to renew our life and have some fun. As for my family, we don't get up early in the holidays. We do a lot of things in the holidays. We usually go to Alex and enjoy the sea and the beach. We like going to the Nile. We sometimes go to the park in the city centre. We play there and enjoy the fresh air. We also visit our grandparents. I love holidays very much.

A famous Egyptian مصري مشهور

We should all be proud of Magdy Yacoub. He was born in 1935 in Bilbeis. His family used to travel to many places because his father was an important doctor. Magdy also became a doctor. He used to work in a special hospital in London. At this hospital, Magdy used to help to give people new hearts for the first time. Before the 1980s, people with heart problems often used to die. In 2009, Magdy Yacoub started a charity for ill children in Aswan. I love Dr Yacoub very much.

The importance of learning many languages

أهمية تعلم لغات عديدة

Learning other languages is very important. It is a form of communication with other nations because we can't understand other people without knowing their languages. There are many reasons why learning a new language is a good idea. It helps you to communicate with new people. It helps you to see things from a different view, or understand other cultures. It helps you to become a better listener. It helps you to understand both your home and the world better. It also gives people different abilities. It connects you to the international community.

Best Wishes

ليلة الامتحان



اعدادي



IN ENGLISH

Exam Night

ليلة الامتحان

الامتحان في جييك

